

THE ARIZONA REPUBLICAN.

ISSUED EVERY DAY (EXCEPT MONDAY)

T. J. WOLFLEY, Editor and Manager.

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NOTICE TO BUSINESS MEN.

THE REPUBLICAN will not be responsible for any bills unless contracted on a written order of the management.

AGENCIES.

THE REPUBLICAN can be found on sale at the following places:

TUCSON: J. S. Mansfield
 LOS ANGELES: Edwards & McKnight
 SAN FRANCISCO: Palace News Stand
 SAN DIEGO: Coronado News Stand

TARIFF PICTURES.

N. Y. Press: It is now possible to compare our dutiable imports for the first full year under the new tariff with the same imports for the last year of the old tariff. During the last twelve months of the former tariff our dutiable imports were \$534,209,730.

For the first year under the McKinley law they were only \$477,364,400.

Deducting sugar, now free, from the comparison, we find that the decrease in dutiable imports and the consequent increase of direct profits to American producers in one year under the McKinley tariff is \$61,000,000.

BRIGHT TIN PLATE FOR SALE.

The one argument against the tin plate schedule in the McKinley bill which has been continued by the free trade papers up to the present time is the cry that no so-called bright tin plate was being manufactured in this country or could be manufactured here. They have admitted that roofing tin could be made, and that some was being made for commercial purposes, but declared that bright tin plate was the impossible. The New York Press and other Republican papers have repeatedly declared that these assertions were baseless, and that time would prove them so.

The following letter is an additional demonstration that faith in the tin plate schedule to encourage the production within a short period in this country of every description of tin plate was not misplaced:

CLEVELAND TIN PLATE COMPANY,
 MANUFACTURERS OF TIN AND TERNAL PLATES,
 CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 21, 1891.

D. R. HANNA,
 C. S. BRITTON,
 C. R. BRITTON.

Messrs. H. R. De Milt & Co., No. 238

Water Street, New York City:

GENTLEMEN: We are now manufacturing a superior grade of "American Tin Plates" (bright) in the following sizes: 1 C 14x20 and 20x28. These plates we guarantee to have 6 per cent coating, and to be equal to any in the market.

We would be pleased to quote you prices on a sample order for from one to one hundred boxes for immediate delivery. Very truly yours,

THE CLEVELAND TIN PLATE CO.

This is not the first bright tin plate made in the United States since the passage of the McKinley bill, but the Cleveland Tin Plate Company is the first firm to place it on the market in large quantities, commercially. The information that there will soon be other factories making bright tin plates in various grades, in quantities sufficient to supply all demands, the arrangements for which have been going on for months, is reliable.

The demand for American tin plates has become steady and is increasing to such an extent that in transmitting a copy of the above letter the firm to which it is addressed says: "We are going to make bright tin here. The Cleveland works are among the first in the field, commercially, but others are coming. We have ordered a shipment, and if it is as they represent it, can sell large quantities of it."

THE TRUCK FARM.

Although the raising of fruit and grain will always be the principal occupation of the farmers of Arizona, yet truck farming will prove an important and lucrative business, and ought to be encouraged to a much greater extent than at present.

The following from the Santa Fe New Mexican applies to Arizona with equally as much force as to New Mexico:

Notwithstanding the enormous proportions which fruit raising and truck farming have attained throughout the country, it is remarkable how ignorant the average citizen is of the worth of such industries. In New Mexico fruit raising and the cultivation of small farms, where vegetables and small fruits are produced for supplying the needs of the mining camps, must ever be the most profitable branch of soil cultivation; it has already been demonstrated that a great deal of money can be made out of such farms, and yet few people appreciate what the money value of such institutions are to a community.

Vegetable growing, truck farming the census people call it, now requires 534,440 acres of land and employs 216,765 men, 9,254 women, 14,874 children and 75,860 horses and mules. The "garden sage" raised on these truck farms pays \$76,517,155 a year, besides freight charges and the commission man's generous grab. There are \$100,000,000 invested in the truck farming of the United States, and \$8,971,206.70 are in tools.

These figures are quite large enough to command respect for this particular branch of business, to say nothing of the millions of dollars invested profitably in fruit growing, and whenever you hear a citizen belittling the truck farmer and his work, you may put it down in your note book that that citizen doesn't know what he is talking about. New Mexico needs the truck farmer in her business; every sensible man will give him welcome and a helping hand.

THE EXORBITANT freight tariffs on the various railroads have caused California fruit-growers to reduce the quantity of fruit shipped to eastern markets, and

large factories for drying and canning the fruit are being built. It would not be a bad idea for Arizona to adopt a similar plan.

THERE are but three journals in Arizona which are now taking the Associated Press telegraph report. The Star and Citizen, of Tucson, and the Herald, of Phoenix. The Gazette and the Republican have both dropped the report.

Abominable and uncalled-for falsehoods like the above usually react in an unpleasant manner. The REPUBLICAN will wage \$100 that it pays more money each month for the Associated Press reports than any other paper in Arizona. Will the Star put up, or shut up?

THE KANSAS that are expected to arrive at Tempe tomorrow, will be agreeably surprised, no doubt, at our balmy climate. There has been snow for two months in portions of Kansas, and it will be quite a change from the barren waste of snow to the green-covered plains of Arizona.

THE TEXAS drought, which was broken recently, lasted for six months.

The vote of yesterday was a vote for statehood and not for the constitution. We believe, as we have many times before said, that nearly every man, woman and child in the territory was in favor of statehood. That feeling was largely expressed at the ballot box yesterday. Many who voted for the constitution did so with a full knowledge of its defects, but they regarded a state with a defective constitution as preferable to territorial vassalage. They believed that by voting for the constitution it would hasten the day when Arizona will wear the star of statehood and thus invite that confidence in the stability and integrity of its laws that cannot be felt under any form of territorial government. The constitution as it stands we believe to be glaringly defective, but we confidently trust that congress will pass an enabling act for the admission of Arizona, but at the same time correct the abuses that would threaten our state under the constitution.—Tucson Citizen.

ARIZONA AND ARIZONIANS.

Sandy Lockwood informs the Yuma Times that he has discovered a ledge of diamond-pointed gold pens in the volcanic belt, and will form a company to work the mine.

The happiest man in the territory since the adoption of the constitution, is Gen. M. E. Collins. General Collins was one of the strongest advocates of the measure, and much of its success is due to his efforts.

Californians are becoming interested in the cheap lands that Arizona has to offer. The Los Angeles Times has a display advertisement calling attention to semi-monthly excursions to the Gila valley.

One of the land-marks of Arizona is Colonel Chas. D. Poston, who is one of the best informed men in the territory. Col. Poston knows the history of every man, woman and child in Arizona, and if he could be prevailed upon to write a history of the territory, it would be a most valuable book.

Hon. Thomas Davis, who is stopping at the Commercial for a few days, is one of the most popular men in Arizona, and is a rising statesman. "Tom" as he is familiarly called, is a power in Pinal county, and is one of those reliable men that may be depended upon under any and all circumstances.

The meagre returns that have as yet been received from Tuesday's voting emphasize the necessity for better internal communication. But Arizona is developing at a rapid rate, and soon there will be direct telegraphic and railway communication with every town of importance in the territory.

The Times declares that Yuma will awake from her lethargy and become one of the bustling, lively towns of Arizona. Yuma has never experienced a "boom," and there is no reason why the city at the mouth of the Gila should not be one of the most prosperous in the territory. The soil in that locality is well adapted to fruit culture, and for richness surpasses that of California. Yuma is "all right," and Yuma will come to the front with the balance of Arizona.

MANGEL WURZELS.

A Few of the Varieties Most Popular for Feeding Cattle Described.

Farmers as well as dairymen are each year learning the value of mangel wurzel beets grown to a large size as food for cattle. These roots are juicy and refreshing, adding not only to the health of the animal, but being also of value as food for milk and meat.



GOLDEN TANKARD MANGEL WURZEL.

Golden yellow tankard, the mangel wurzel depicted in our cut, is regarded by many dairymen as one of the most profitable varieties. It is an exceedingly prolific sort, and is said to be both nutritious and hardy.

The long yellow mangel wurzel is a good main crop sort, as an enormous quantity can be grown on an acre with good culture.

Another productive sort is the yellow ovoid mangel wurzel. This is of distinct shape, being intermediate between the long and globe varieties. It is hardy and vigorous.

Lane's improved imperial sugar is an American variety of finer grain than the ordinary beet, being good for table use as well as cattle food.

Yellow globe is a sort too well known to require special mention. It is well adapted for growing in shallow soils. The long red mangel wurzel produces roots of enormous size, smooth and regular in shape, with a small top.

In order to be well preserved for gradual consumption during the winter, Thorburn advises that mangel wurzels be heaped to a height of perhaps six feet on a dry, sloping situation; cover at first with a piece of canvas, and as the cold increases this should be replaced

by about six inches of either salt hay, straw, seaweed, or even cornstalks. Lest this covering be displaced by the wind a light layer of earth is necessary. So soon as this surface soil becomes frozen about six or eight inches more of earth should be placed over the entire heap. By following up this gradual process of covering all danger of heating will be obviated and the roots will keep in perfect order.

Points in Cider Vinegar Making.

L. R. Bryant, secretary of the Cider and Cider Vinegar Makers' Association of the Northwest, recently had the following to say in Prairie Farmer:

The essentials for making cider vinegar on a small scale are a grinder to grind up the apples into a fine pulp, a good press to extract the juice, barrels to store the product in, and, of course, a good supply of decent apples.

Ordinarily good windfalls will make good material for vinegar, but care should be taken to reject all immature, wilted and rotten apples. When the cider is made it should be put into good iron bound barrels and ranked up out of doors, but in the shade, and allowed to ferment. The barrels should be placed on timbers or poles elevated from the ground sufficiently to allow the contents to be run off into other barrels.

On the approach of freezing weather rack off the vinegar stock into clean barrels (only three-fourths filled) by means of a faucet placed in the end of the barrel, or preferably with a syphon made of five-eighths rubber tubing. This should be raised an inch above the bottom of the barrel to avoid drawing off the sediment. All settlings should be put into a separate barrel. The barrels can now be ranked up in their winter quarters, the bung taken out and remain undisturbed until the contents become good vinegar, provided they are kept in a furnace heated cellar or artificially heated room.

An ordinary cellar is too cool to make vinegar quickly, and if such a place is used for winter storage the barrels can be removed to a common shed on the approach of warm weather, remembering always to rack off the contents before a barrel is moved. Never put barrels in the sun in hot weather, as they will be spoiled and the contents lost. When the vinegar is thoroughly made a cool, dry cellar is an excellent place to store it, and the barrels may be filled and bunged up. To make good cider or vinegar use good, clean apples; exposure to heat and air is what makes vinegar; to have bright, clear vinegar free from must, rack it before moving it, if it has been standing any length of time, and thoroughly clean the barrels as soon as emptied. Good vinegar cannot be made out of a large quantity of water and a little cider. Strong, late made cider may bear the addition of a little water, but that made early in the season will not.

In the manufacturing line paper bids fair to supplant wood in the manufacture of boxes, buckets, packing cases and many other articles. It is much lighter than wood, and can be made fire-proof, to say nothing of its cheapness.

German Syrup.

"German Syrup"

We have selected two or three lines from letters

freshly received from parents who have given German Syrup to their children in the emergencies of Croup. You will credit these, because they come from good, substantial people, happy in finding what so many families lack—a medicine containing no evil drug, which mother can administer with confidence to the little ones in their most critical hours, safe and sure that it will carry them through.

Ed. L. WILLITS of Mrs. J. W. KIM, Alma, Neb. I give it to my children when they are troubled with Croup and never saw any other remedy like it. It is simply invaluable.

Fully one-half of our customers are mothers who use Boschee's German Syrup among their children. A medicine to be successful with the little folks must be a treatment for the sudden and terrible foes of childhood, whooping cough, croup, diphtheria and the dangerous inflammations of delicate throats and lungs.

Face Bleach.

MRS. GRAHAM'S



Cucumber and Elder Flower Cream.

It is not a cosmetic in the sense in which that term is popularly used, but permanently beautifies the face. It creates a soft, velvety skin, and by daily use gradually makes the complexion several shades whiter. It is a constant protection from the effects of sun and wind, and prevents sunburn and freckles, and blackheads, will never come while you use it. It cleanses the face far better than does soap and water, nourishes and builds up the skin tissues and thus prevents the formation of wrinkles. It gives the freshness, clearness and smoothness of the skin that you had when a little girl. Every lady, young or old, ought to use it, as it gives a most youthful appearance to any lady, and that permanently. It contains no acid, powder or alkali, and is as harmless as dew and as nourishing to the skin as dew is to the flower. Price \$1.00. Ask your druggist for it.

SAMPLE BOTTLING

For any lady on receipt of 10 cents in stamps to pay for postage and packing. Lady Agents wanted.

Mrs. GERVASIA GRAHAM, "Beauty Doctor," 101 Post Street, San Francisco.

Mrs. Ida J. Williams, for Madison and Centre sts., is Mrs. Graham's agent for Phoenix.

TERMS: For HAY AND STRAW at

Port Grant, A. T., Headquarters Department of Arizona, Office of the Chief Quartermaster, 18th Street, Tucson, Arizona, November 14, 1891. Sealed proposals, will be received at this office and at the office of the Quartermaster at Fort Grant, Arizona, at 11 o'clock a. m., on Tuesday, December 15, 1891, at which time and places they will be opened in the presence of attending officers and furnishing and delivery at Port Grant, A. T., of 1,200,000 lbs. of hay and 200,000 lbs. of straw. The quality of the hay and straw to be furnished shall be that of the best quality of the supplies mentioned, and of condition and quality being equal, and such preference given to articles of American production and manufacture produced on the Pacific coast to the extent of the consumption required by the military service there. Bidders for either class of the supplies mentioned, or for quantities less than the whole required, or for delivery of the supplies at other than the place named, will be entertained. Specifications, general instructions to bidders and blank forms of proposals will be furnished on application to the Quartermaster, Port Grant, A. T., or to the Post Quartermaster, Fort Grant, A. T., J. G. C. LEE, Major and Quartermaster, U. S. Army, Chief Quartermaster.

LADIES!

I HAVE just received

a large consignment of Ladies'

Fine Shoes from the

well-known firm of

Wright and Peters of

Rochester, N. Y. This

house is known every-

where as being fore-

most among the man-

ufacturers, of Ladies

Fine Foot-wear in this

country. In offering you

the products of their

factory I am offering

you what is my constant

aim to do, the best

skill and money can

produce.

H. L. CHANDLER.

Shoes.

ARIZONA'S VISITING LOS ANGELES

When in need of

FINE SHOES

Call on

R. B. FITZGERALD, No. 255 S. Spring St.

Half Block Below Hollenbeck Hotel.

PHOENIX JOCKEY CLUB.

Speed Programme for the Jockey Club's

Christmas Races.

Mark Daily \$ withdrawn from all races.

Meeting to be held December 28, 29 and

30, 1891.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 28th.

1. Stallion trot—Mile heats, three in five—

Entrance fee, \$50; added money, \$75.

2. Running—Aged horses, one-half mile and

dash, entrance fee \$25; added money, \$50.

3. Running free for all, three quarter mile and

dash, entrance fee, \$15; added money, \$25.

4. Trotting and pacing—one-year-olds, two

in three. Entrance fee, \$10; added money, \$20.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29th.

5. Trotting—Three minute class, mile heats

three in five. Entrance fee, \$25; added money

\$75.

6. Running—Aged horses, one-quarter mile

dash. Entrance fee, \$50; added money, \$50.

7. Running—Aged horses, one-half mile and

dash, entrance fee, \$50; added money, \$50.

8. Trotting—Two-year-olds, mile heats, two

in three. Entrance fee, \$25; added money, \$50.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30th.

9. Trotting and pacing—Free for all, mile

heats, three in five. Entrance fee, \$50; added

money, \$75.

10. Running—Two-year-olds, one-half mile

dash. Entrance fee, \$25; added money, \$40.

11. Trotting—Three-year-olds, mile heats, three

in five. Entrance fee, \$50; added money, \$75.

12. Running—Aged horses, one-half mile

dash. Entrance fee, \$50; added money, \$50.

The following races are added to the program

above to be governed by the conditions govern-

ing all the races. All entries December 15th.

Saddle Horse Class—One quarter-mile dash,

free or more to enter and five to start. Eligibility

of horses to be decided day of race. Horses

and riders to be equipped in regular road outfit.

Entrance fee, \$10; added money, \$25.

Roadster Class—Trotting or pacing, mile

heats, two in three, free or more to enter and

five to start. Horses to be driven by owner or

four-wheel vehicle. No nomination received for

any horses ever before driven in public

races. Entrance fee, \$10; added money, \$25.

Hobble man Races—Trotting or pacing, mile

heats, two in three, free for all. Entrance, \$10;

added money, \$25.

Boys Race—Running, three or more to enter

and three to start. Open to all boys under 15

years of age. Entrance fee, \$10; added money, \$25.

Divided in three parts—\$1 to first, \$2 to second,

and \$1 to third.

CONDITIONS.

American Trotting Association Rules to

govern. No nominations or entrance money will

be received for any horse not owned in the ter-

ritory six months prior to the 27th day of Decem-

ber, 1891. All entries December 15th.

All trotting and pacing in harness, three or

more horses to enter, and two to start.

Nominations for trotting and pacing close

December 1st, one-half of the entrance money

payable when horse is nominated; balance on

December 15th. Entrance fee, \$10; added money, \$25.

Three or more horses to enter, and two to

start.

Nominations for running close December 15th,

1891; one-half entrance money to accompany

nominations, and balance to be paid December

15th, 1891. Three or more to enter and three

to start.

The Jockey Club reserves the right to hold en-

trance and start a race with a less number, or

to declare races off when there are less than

the number required for trotting and pacing, or

two horses alternately, or to call a special race

of two heats, or to change the date of races.

For a walk-over in any race, a horse is enti-

tled to its own entrance fee and one-half from

the other paid up entries of the said race, and

to add money.

A horse winning a race is entitled to the first

money only, except in distancing the field; then

the above special conditions and Rules apply.

Two or more to enter, and two to start.

The first shall receive all entrance money and

second half the added money.

A walk over shall receive all entrance money

and no added money.

Races commence at 1 o'clock sharp each day.

The Jockey Club reserves the right to post-

pone races on account of bad weather.

FRANK J. PETER, Secretary.

J. D. McNEIL, President.

Legal.

DELINQUENT NOTICE.

CITRUS WATER COMPANY, PRINCIPAL

place of business, Citrus Water Co., Cal.

There is delinquent upon the following de-

scribed stock on account of an assessment

made on the 15th day of May last, to wit:

Serial amounts set opposite the names of the

respective shareholders, as follows:

NAME, No. of Shares, AM'T.

T. M. Topp, 1, 420 \$ 420.00

J. J. Hardy, 15, 200 300.00